

ABSTRACT

A method for the determination of the position, in particular the future position, of an object, in particular of a particle or the like, in which case the progression of the position of a reference object is determined, in which case 5 the reference object passes through a process and in which case the differences of the positions of the object and of the reference object are formed, has been designed for the purpose of a good determination of the position of the object with simultaneously the lowest possible technical expenditure in 10 such a manner that error position terms are formed from the differences, and that the error position terms are weighted with at least one correction factor.